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HEADQUARTERS  
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G-5 DIVISION

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEEKLY FIELD REPORT NO. 9

(for week ending 8 September 1945)

R E S T R I C T E D

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## 1. GENERAL

In coordination with G-1, this division is working on a plan to introduce a classified civil service into Military Government, so that military personnel may secure discharges and continue their duties as civilians. The dissolution of ECAD and the assignment of the 2d and 3d Mil Gov Regiments to Western and Eastern Military Districts, respectively, were completed 240031 August. The staff of "Army Talks" is collecting data for an issue to be devoted entirely to Military Government.

Fuel and Lumber. Western Military District reports redeployment requirements for lumber are absorbing available supply, and has recommended a reduction in the allocation for redeployment purposes. Disposition of this recommendation will be taken up with Theater Service Forces and G-4 Division of this Headquarters.

Education and Religion. The Conference of the Catholic Bishops at FULDA submitted a petition to the Allied Control Council, thereby acknowledging the supreme authority of that body in Germany. Permission has been granted for the immediate re-opening of the MARBURG Medical School.

Trade and Commerce. Open black markets in the US Zone have now been eliminated. Legal barter centers have met with much success, particularly in HEIDELBERG, STUTTGART and MUNICH, where one center alone has had a turnover of RM 400,000 worth of goods in the past six weeks.

Denazification. The Denazification Board, provided for by Staff Memorandum No. 36, has been established and has begun disposition of applications submitted to it.

Finance. Denazification of Germany's financial institutions in the US Zone has been virtually completed. Over 9,000 were removed in twenty major cities, a ratio of one to every three investigated. Despite this purge, the financial system is functioning efficiently.

Industry. The activation of regional economic agencies is now providing a source of continuing statistical information for production control.

Displaced Persons. 561,000 DP's remain in the US Zone of Germany (plus 111,000, mainly Germans, in the US Sector of Czechoslovakia). This compares with 708,000 in the British Zone, and 110,000 in the French Zone. Nearly half of the 5,000,000 DP's repatriated thus far have come from the US Zone. Based on pre V-E Day estimates, the DP program is more than six months ahead of schedule. In coordination with G-4, arrangements were completed this week with the Russians for the daily repatriation by rail of 12,000 Poles.

## 2. LEGAL

### Military Government Courts

#### Western Military District

HESSEN-NASSAU: In FULDA (RBKESSEL) Mil Gov courts are functioning very much along the same lines as civil courts, in that there have been increases in the number of persons using civilian counsel, and spectators are now allowed at the court proceedings, a practice which is believed to have enhanced respect for the courts. During the week ending 25 August, the Legal Section of the Land detachment processed 227 Summary Court records, of which only five were returned to the Kreise detachments for correction. During the same period seventeen petitions for review were examined, of which seven were denied.

HESSEN: The Land detachment has submitted a panel for a General Court for the whole of the Land, for Intermediate Courts for Upper HESSEN and the Kreise ERMACH and BERGSTRASSE. Four cases were tried by an Intermediate Court at

OFFENBACH, two involving unlawful possession of firearms, the third for a false statement, and the last for failure to comply with a Mil Gov order. In four cases tried and found guilty in a Summary Court at HEPPENHEIM, two women were charged with failure to secure registration cards, one man was sentenced for unlawful possession of US property, and another for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the Allied Forces.

#### Eastern Military District

By 16 August, 1274 Summary Court cases had been reviewed. The most general criticism was that Summary Courts tended to punish minor violations with unnecessary severity, and to allow more serious crimes, such as assault and theft, to be disposed of with comparatively light sentences.

Three General Court cases were tried at INGOLSTADT. One case, in which the accused was charged with knowledge of the fact that a civilian had a weapon hidden on his premises, drew a fine of RM 1000. In the second, the defendant was charged with possession of seven pistols, five rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, and was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor and fined RM 20,000. The third involved possession of two shotguns and ammunition, which drew one year suspended sentence and a RM 300 fine.

Bremen Sub-District: Twenty-three Summary Court cases were disposed of during the week ending 18 August. Eleven of these were for petty theft, with penalties ranging from fines of RM 300 to 180 days' imprisonment; six others, for unauthorized possession of Allied property, drew sentences of from nine to 60 days; four curfew cases drew from five to fifteen days. One case, involving rowing in unauthorized waters, brought punishment of ten days and a fine of RM 500. The Senator for Religious and Cultural Affairs for the Sub-District was sentenced to pay a fine of RM 10,000 or be imprisoned for one year for falsifying his Fragebogen. A General Court convicted a German civilian for unlawful possession of firearms, and sentenced him to five years imprisonment.

A total of 92 Summary Court cases were disposed of in the BREMEN Sub-District during the week ending 25 August, 36 of which involved illegal possession of Allied property. Of 31 convictions, sentences ranged from six to 180 days imprisonment. A General Court convicted two persons for unlawful possession of firearms and gave sentences of five and eight years imprisonment. Two cases of Germans alleged to have killed two Allied nationals on 8 May were transferred from German courts to Mil Gov courts for further investigation and trial. In a Fragebogen case there was a sentence of 90 days' imprisonment and a fine of RM 1000 for failure to indicate SS membership from 1933 to 1935, when the accused was expelled from the Party.

US Zone, BERLIN: 101 cases were heard during the week 21-28 August. 94 resulted in convictions, four in acquittals and three cases were deferred to higher courts for trial. Fines were imposed in 29 cases, imprisonment in 61 cases and both fine and imprisonment in four cases.

#### German Courts.

##### Western Military District

HESSEN-NASSAU: At a recent meeting of the Legal Advisory Council and the Land detachment discussions were held on various problems concerning legislation, personnel and administration. The Council was requested to submit a statement of plans and rules clarifying the respective jurisdiction of administrative courts and ordinary civilian courts, and also the operational plan for the Oberlandesgericht, for purely administrative and supervisory purposes. Requests for opening the Amtsgericht in HANAU and KILBACH have been forwarded for approval. This closed a total of nine Amtsgerichte in HESSEN-NASSAU that were completely reorganized in August and are now awaiting authorization to open. The Amtsgericht at KILBACH is now functioning in a normal fashion and has cleared most of the accumulated cases from its docket. During the week ending 25 August, eighteen criminal cases, 44 civil cases and 83 non-contentious matters were disposed of by the court. It is contemplated that this Amtsgericht will open three branches and

staff each of these with one Justizsekretar and one clerk, who will be responsible for the regular administrative procedure. All proceedings in the courts will be heard by a judge from FULDA, who will visit the branches as it becomes necessary. There remains a shortage of lawyers and other qualified personnel to handle matters in the German courts in the Nassau area.

#### HEESSEN:

Last week, the Amtsgericht at OFFENBACH disposed of eighteen criminal cases and 55 civil cases. Prosecutors investigated ten cases. In FRIEDBERG a complaint has been filed by the Labor Office to make a test case out of failure to return to work at Wolfersheim Public Utilities in response to an order issued some time previously. Approximately 192 persons have failed to comply with work orders issued by the Labor Office to return to positions they held prior to occupation. In view of necessity of insuring a continuation of the production of electricity, it is the wish of Military Government to impress upon the workers the necessity of returning to their positions in essential industries.

#### Eastern Military District.

A conference was held with the German legal personnel to consider plans for the reorganization of Bavarian courts. Also matters pertaining to reports, the contents and the form for reported cases, were discussed.

#### BREMEN Sub-District.

A comprehensive plan for a complete judiciary, with the exception of the Oberlandesgericht, has been prepared and forwarded to higher headquarters. It is recommended that a second Landgericht be opened at WESERMÜNDE as well as an Amtsgericht at NORDENHAM, and that additional powers for the administration of justice be conferred on the Senator for Justice at BREMEN. The Amtsgericht in BREMEN disposed of 737 applications in guardianship matters by 18 August. The Staatsanwalt reported 976 complaints were pending in his office at the beginning of the occupation. Since then he has received 4809 additional complaints. To date he has disposed of 4176. The prosecutors report that in a vast majority of cases the perpetrators of the offenses have not been ascertained. The Amtsgericht for BRITTE-ELSFLUTH was reopened on 20 August, the first step in the reestablishment of the German courts within the Kreis. Authority to organize a bar association has been granted. The Landgericht at BREMEN and the Amtsgerichte under its jurisdiction at BREMEN and BLUMENTHAL disposed of 22 civil cases and 31 criminal cases during the week ending 25 August.

#### Prisons:

##### Western Military District:

The prison population in RB KASSEL has decreased substantially since the peak was reached during operation "Tally Ho".

The prison at FRANKFURT has a total capacity of 675. Its present population is 521.

HEESSEN: The Jugendgefängnis at ROCHENBERG, now being used to confine war criminals, is of the reform-school type in which 14-18-year-olds were formerly detained. The ex-inmates have been moved to the BUTZBACH prison, where they are segregated as much as possible from the seasoned prisoners. No adequate facilities for youth training are available, however. A number of juveniles have been used to work in the sugar factory at FRIEDBERG, but this arrangement has not worked out very satisfactorily.

#### Eastern Military District

A problem caused by inadequate security and by the issuance of incorrect passes, has arisen on the Austrian border. In three overcrowded jails at

LK LAUFEN nearly 200 men and women are being held, mostly awaiting trial as pass or travel violators. A number of these persons have travelled from places as distant as HAMBURG, STETTIN, LEIPZIG, GOEPFINGEN, KASSEL, KREFELD, and ESSEN, through the British and French Zones, and through the two US Military Districts (without being picked up at road blocks), reaching LK LAUFEN where security guards have finally taken them into custody. These transients converge at three river-border towns: FREILASSING, LAUFEN and TITTMING, and have been found travelling on certificates issued by German bürgermeisters, the German Red Cross, various other German agencies (including the railroads), French and Russian discharge papers, and British Mil Gov headquarters passes. Others have had only their registration papers. Through lack of information, or due to some misunderstanding or improper operation by detachments, none of these certificates were countersigned or approved by Mil Gov or CIC detachments. A full report on the border problem is being prepared.

The civilian administration committee for prisons met in the Justizpalast, MUNICH. This committee is drafting an overall administrative program for prisons and other institutions, recommending revisions for probation and parole laws in BAVARIA and recommending modifications of the Youth Act of 1924. The Staatsanwälte present stated that they would very much like to see the US probation and parole systems introduced. This committee will make periodic reports on progress.

At a conference held with prison officers from three Regierungsbezirk detachments, it was decided that when prisoners are transferred from a jail to a prison the Mil Gov detachment from which the prisoners come will arrange for transportation and be responsible for the delivery of prisoners to the prison.

Prisons in MUNICH: At BERNAU prison nine Poles and Jugoslavs escaped from the third floor of the main cell block on the night of 11-12 August. At STADELHEIM prison there were as of the 12th of August 642 inmates in the prison. Of these, 283 were serving sentences. Of the remaining 359 prisoners, 200 awaiting trial were transferred from the Polizeiprasidium on 9 August. 70 of the balance are CIC detainees, and 89 are untried persons who were in the prison at the time of occupation. In addition to those in STADELHEIM Prisons, there are 130 persons waiting trial in NEUDECK Prison. In CORNELIUS STREET Prison there are 38 persons serving sentences. LAUFEN prison was inspected on 14 August. There still remained 150 concentration camp inmates, who have been transferred to a nearby DP camp. The health of these men has improved, and all but fifteen have been discharged from the prison hospital. The security guards were instructed to remain at the ROTHENFELD Prison until conditions in the community became quiet. The prison is operating well, but there is a large number of DPs in the area who are a potential threat to the property and livestock of the prison.

BERLIN. Following conferences with Public Safety and German Court officials a plan for establishing supervision of penal institutions has been drawn up. In the absence of competent German administrative authorities, the Generalstaatsanwalt and the Chief President of the Landgericht, will be charged with the determination of the policies in relation to all prisons, jails and detention homes now existing or which may subsequently be established.

### 3. PUBLIC FINANCE

At Land level, public finance machinery in the Eastern Military District is well established and functioning, while in the Western Military District the delayed decisions on Zonal boundaries complicated the establishment of Land public finance machinery. Administration of public finance at lower levels in the latter district is well established. Temporary Ministers of Finance have been named for HESSEN and BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, but no finance officials have been named in HESSEN-THASSAU. Practically all governmental units are operating on a deficit. Budget deficits are covered by drawing on cash resources and borrowing. The level of tax collections and public revenue necessarily below the pre-occupation level, has nonetheless been maintained at

a level which is relatively ahead of the rest of the economy, averaging from 15 per cent of 1944 collections in industrial and financial areas to 35-40 per cent in rural and smaller, less-damaged urban areas. Contributing factors in the currently reduced tax collections are the following: restricted banking facilities; suspension of postal services; restricted travel and communications; reduced economic activity - both as a base on which some taxes are imposed and as a source of income for payment of taxes; damage to property of taxpayers; destruction of tax records; inexperience or inadequacy of collection staffs; closing of damaged tax offices; and displacement of the population.

Expenditures have been pared down where practicable, but extraordinary occupation expenses and the assumption by lower echelons of government of expenses normally paid by the Reich and higher echelons of government have prevented governments from reducing expenditures to the level of public revenues. Further reduction in expenditures, hardly practicable in the near future, and a substantial increase in revenues, will have to be effected before balanced budgets generally can be realized.

#### BAVARIA.

Public revenues for the Land are collected through the two tax collection districts or Oberfinanzbezirke, with headquarters in NURNBERG and MUNICH. Supervision and control of governmental finance for the Land is exercised through the Ministry of Finance, located in MUNICH.

The preliminary 1945-46 budget for BAVARIA is divided into two parts: one, covering ordinary Land revenues and expenditures, the second, former Reich revenues and expenditures, placing total revenues at RM 1,284 million and expenditures at RM 1,810 million. Largest deficit items in the budget were anticipated deficits of RM 600 million and RM 130 million respectively in the operation of the Reichsbahn and Reichspost. Extraordinary expenditures, such as food subsidy payments, hospital and occupational expenses, are expected to swell the deficit to over one billion Reichsmarks by the end of the current fiscal year.

Tax collections have varied weekly from 30 per cent to approximately 40 per cent of collections for the same periods of last year, with latest returns favoring the latter figure. Collections in 56 of the 69 Finanzaemter of the MUNICH Oberfinanzbezirk totalled RM 78 million from 1 April to 30 June, approximately 36 per cent of the total for 69 Finanzaemter for the same quarter of 1944. The wage and income tax, with the turnover tax, accounted for 83 per cent of 1945 collections. The corporation income tax, although less than ten per cent of the 1944 collections, constituted the third largest source of income.

HESSEN-NASSAU. As of 17 August no finance officials had been appointed for the Land government, but Departments for Fiscal and Financial Affairs in the Regierungsbezirk governments had been organized. These departments in RB KASSEL and RB WIESBADEN are supervising the former Reich tax collection offices, receiving Reich tax revenues, and paying expenses normally paid by the state, including costs of materials and services requisitioned by the US Army. For FRANKFURT, the 3rd political subdivision of the Land, similar functions are being exercised through the City Treasurer.

As the Land Ministry of Finance has not yet been established, no Land Budget has been prepared. As reported last week, the RB KASSEL budget for the fiscal year 1945-46 contemplated a deficit of RM 85 million with revenues set at RM 40 million and expenditures estimated at RM 125 million. The 1945-46 budget for FRANKFURT, exclusive of former Reich revenues and expenditures, anticipates a deficit of RM 29 million, with expected income of RM 79 million and expenditures of RM 108 million. No budget has yet been prepared by RB WIESBADEN, but indications are that conditions for the Regierungsbezirk are similar to those of the rest of the Land. The current budget for the city of WIESBADEN shows revenues of RM 2.4 million and expenditures of RM 3.4 million. Cash on hand and bank deposits amounting to RM 5.1 million will enable the city to meet its deficit.

Comparative data for tax collection in FRANKFURT indicate that 1945 collections are running about 15 per cent of those for the same periods of 1944. Tax and customs collections for the first quarter of US occupation, 1 April to 30 June totalled RM 27.3 million in contrast to a total of RM 186 million for the same quarter of last year. The personal income and wage tax and the turnover tax account for approximately 60 per cent of current collections, with the corporation income tax (4 per cent of the total for the same quarter of last year) being the third most important source of revenue.

HESSEN. The Land Ministry of Finance has been established, and a preliminary Land budget drawn up. The budget anticipates the relatively low deficit of RM 16 million for the current fiscal year, with estimated income at RM 91 million and expenditures at RM 107 million. The various lower governmental units are currently operating on the basis of their 1944 budgets while new budgets are being prepared. Comparative data for tax collections are still lacking, but one estimate of current tax collections places them as high as 30 per cent of normal collections.

#### BADEN-WUERTEMBERG.

The Ministry of Finance established by the French for WUERTEMBERG was temporarily retained by American occupation authorities on assumption of control on 8 July. To date no Land budget has been drawn up and little information is available on the status of public finance in the Land.

The 1945-46 budget for STUTTGART anticipates a deficit of RM 35 million, with expenditures estimated at RM 183 million. Comparative tax collection data are lacking for the Land as a whole but collections for the nineteen-day period 29 May - 16 June in HEIDELBERG totalled RM 1.9 million, 44 per cent of collections for the same period of 1944. Tax collections in STUTTGART are estimated at approximately eight percent of 1944 collections.

BREMEN Sub-District. Tax collections in the first quarter of the current fiscal year (1 April to 30 June) totalled RM 24 million, as against 167.4 million for the same quarter of last year. As in FRANKFURT and MUNICH the personal income and wage tax and the turnover tax accounted for the major portion, 64 per cent, of the revenue. The property tax was the third largest single source of revenue, and showed the highest proportion, 46.1 per cent of current revenue, to revenue collections during the corresponding period of last year.

#### BERLIN.

The National, or old Reich Taxes, are collected by the 33 Finanzaemter and the six Zollaemter under the control of the Oberfinanzpräsident. Municipal taxes are collected through the 21 Steueraemter, one in each Verwaltungsbezirk. All finance activities are coordinated through the Stadtrat for Reich and Municipal taxes and the Stadtrat for Municipal Payments, two of the 12 advisors to the Magistrat (Oberbürgermeister).

The city budget is currently in the process of preparation, with setting up of revenue tables causing considerable difficulty, as current tax collections are less than 10 per cent of normal collections. Public revenues for the months of June and July totalled RM 32.8 million and RM 29.1 respectively, while expenditures amounted to RM 55 and 63.6 million for the same two months. The deficits were met through an extension of bank credit totalling RM 75 million.

#### 4. PUBLIC HEALTH

##### Communicable Diseases

No unusual incidence of communicable disease is reported for the current week.

No new cases of Typhus Fever are reported for the current week.

Three cases of malaria are reported in the FRANKFURT area.

In KASSEL, a rise in intestinal disorders was traced to poorly baked bread.

An effort is being made to hospitalize all open cases of tuberculosis in BAVARIA. This will be a long-range program due to lack of hospital space and locating of these cases.

Typhoid control measures are being effected in BERLIN and BAVARIA, where there has been a marked rise in the number of cases.

Nutrition: Nutritional status of the civilian population in the US Zone continues to receive concentrated study by observations by Survey Teams in the Field and by staff specialists who evaluate all findings. An estimate of the status of nutrition of the population in the US Zone is included in Appendix "A".

Venereal Disease: Frequent conferences are being held throughout the US Zone concerning the Venereal Disease Control Program. Venereal disease cases continue to rise in FRANKFURT, where there is a reported high incidence among discharged German PWs. Similar situations elsewhere have resulted in distribution of a directive which forbids discharge of German prisoners of war having venereal disease in an infectious stage.

Reporting measures now in effect should uncover most sources of infection. Special wards (in some instances, whole sections) of hospitals in the various Kreise in the Western Military District have been taken over for isolation and treatment of venereal disease cases.

Communicable diseases reported for June and July have been listed territorially and are included as Appendices "B" and "C".

Hospitals: In many areas, hospital facilities remain adequate. Arrangement have been initiated for the discharge of military patients and personnel in the seven Wehrmacht hospitals of the Eastern Military District prior to the institutions' being turned over to civil control under Military Government supervision. In HESSEN the shortage of hospital beds is very severe, and steps are being taken to increase the number available.

Medical Supplies: At a recent conference held at this headquarters of Medical Supply Officer, it was agreed that captured medical supplies are to be used only after German civilian supply sources have been exhausted. Captured supplies will be used to supplement civilian production during the coming year. In general, medical supplies are adequate in most areas. The problem of baby food with milk and/or milk sugar bases remains pressing in HESSEN. Aid has been requested in processing these baby foods as the two points of supply are in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN and in SWITZERLAND. There is a growing shortage of ether, chloroform and chloroethyl in STUTTGART.

Veterinary: An epidemic of hog cholera has been reported in the Landkreise of PLESSAU and GRIESBACH. Quarantine measures are in force and the epidemic is under control.

Nursing: An effective nursing program under supervision of German Public Health officials is being conducted in RB NIEDERBAYERN. Four nurses are assigned areas and report to the Public Health Officer through the Chief Nurse. Two nurses are working full time in supervising typhoid identification at KITZINGEN.

Sanitation: Sanitary conditions are satisfactory with the exception of overcrowded living conditions in some areas. Water supplies are reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory in FRANKFURT and throughout BAVARIA.

## 5. PUBLIC WELFARE

### Public Assistance.

The Government of HESSEN has organized a committee of welfare officials charged with the task of studying and simplifying the welfare laws and organizations in the Land, with a view to modelling them in accordance with Hhl Gov directives.

Welfare agencies in RB KASSEL are organized within a Kommunalverwaltung at Regierungsbezirk level. Temporarily, however, the various Kreise welfare offices are functioning as separate units, because of inadequate communications. Institutions such as insane asylums, orphanages, schools for delinquents and the blind are being administered from the Regierungsbezirk level.

SK KASSEL estimates expenditures at RM 500,000 per month for relief, child care, and institutions.

For returning refugees and military dischargees who need assistance in re-establishing themselves, several Kreise including WIESBADEN, KASSEL and FRANKFURT are making "once only" grants up to RM 300 to allow purchase of clothing, household supplies, etc.

Community Organization: In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG a "Central Organization of Charitable Foundations" (comparable to a Council of Social Agencies in the US) is being reconstituted. It will coordinate the work of private agencies and their relationship to the public agency problems.

Red Cross Activities: In BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, where there is much local Red Cross activity, the work of the reorganization of the Red Cross at a Land level is well under way. Land detachments in HESSEN and BAVARIA have been given authority to allow the Land Red Cross units to proceed with their plans prior to receipt of the Directive on the Control of Private German Welfare Organizations, which is now in the process of issue.

## 6. EDUCATION

The Chief Land and Regierungsbezirk Education and Religious Affairs Officers were called to this headquarters for a two-day conference.

Youth: An indication of the planned youth activity in HESSEN is the special youth library being collected at HEPPENHEIM, where hundreds of books banned by the Nazis are being assembled. In order to provide more employment for the youngsters, three or four are being assigned to work with each carpenter, brick layer, glazier, etc. employed in the project, so that the craftsmen may use their time in work that requires their skills.

Schools: All eight grades of the elementary schools in the US Zone, BERLIN have been reopened.

Permission has been given for the reopening of the MARBURG Medical School.

Permission has been given for the reopening of all elementary schools in BREMEN. Some have already opened, and all will be in operation by 1 October.

With the concurrence of the local MGO, a conference of 160 GIESSEN school-teachers and officials discussed teaching policies and administration.

Textbooks: Textbook-printing for all eight grades of elementary school is now more than three-fifths finished. There are now 3,170,000 volumes printed, and 1,797,000 bound and ready for delivery.

## 7. RELIGION

The Hebrew synagogue in CHAM (BAVARIA) has been opened for the first time since 1938. Considerable cleaning by the local population was necessary, as it had been used for the past six months as a pigsty.

Licenses authorizing church publications have been granted to some religious sects by the Information Control Division. Further applications by other church groups have been made and are pending.

The Evangelical Church of HESSEN and the Catholic bishopric of MAINZ have instituted a joint laymen's organization known as the Christliche Arbeitsgemeinschaft. The purpose of the movement is to further the cooperation of laymen of both religions in order to bring about the moral regeneration of the individual, the formation of a society based on truly social feeling, and the awakening of brotherly love for the relief of those in need.

The historic conference of German Protestant church leaders, concluded this week, resulted in the creation of a provisional government for the German Evangelical Church, which is to be headed by Bishop Wurm of WUERTTEMBERG and Pastor Martin Niemoller. Thus, for the first time in history, there is unity in German protestantism. The meeting was conducted in true democratic fashion, and is considered to be one of the most significant events in German church history.

## 8. TRADE AND COMMERCE

### Price Control

Price and Distribution Program: A determined price control and distribution program was launched this week with the publication of Section XII of the Mil Gov Directive. This section calls for holding pre-occupation prices, with the help of subsidiaries, where necessary; abolition of the discriminatory features of the old German system; licensing distributors to prevent clogging the distribution pipeline; a tight lid on rents; use of German courts and police to enforce controls and prevent black markets; use of democratic local German committees to advise the German price control and rationing agencies; special aid in housing and rationing to victims of persecution; and a system of statistical indices to reflect current price levels.

Black Markets: A month ago open black markets - places where Germans, DPs, and US troops sold or exchanged farm products, clothing, cigarettes, loot and heirlooms at illegal prices and in unrationed amounts - were flourishing in the large cities in the US Zone, particularly STUTTGART and MUNICH. Difficulties in proving specific participation in a black market transaction, and the absence of authority on the part of Germans to deal with DPs, were impeding progress in stamping out the black markets. A campaign initiated by this headquarters has now effectively removed open black markets in the Zone. Among other methods employed were: the use of C.I.D. detachments to detect stolen US property; making illegal the congregating in a black-market crowd, irrespective of whether or not the person arrested had been engaged in an illegal transaction; trial of DPs in Mil Gov courts; use of MPs and tactical troops (using tear gas when necessary, as in STUTTGART) to back up German enforcement; use of placards and sound trucks to warn against black-market participation; publications of the names and pictures of known black marketers.

Legal Barter Centers: Throughout the US Zone, legal barter centers, where goods are exchanged in rationed amounts and at legal prices, are being encouraged. Particularly successful are those operating in HEIDELBERG and STUTTGART, where the center has more than twenty branches. In MUNICH one center reports a turnover of RM 400,000 worth of second-hand goods in the past six weeks. These centers help to siphon off idle goods into legal channels and eliminate the black market.

Prices of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: To speed the marketing of marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables, German authorities were authorized to grant price increases without observing the fifteen-day waiting period required for other commodities. These price increases, however, are not to exceed prices on similar commodities during the corresponding period of 1944.

### Internal Trade and Distribution:

Instructions to Economic Offices: Formal printed instructions to the officials in the German economic offices regarding their duties are being distributed. These instructions - given in the form of an open letter - are intended for posting in conspicuous places in the economic offices, in order to advise the population, as well as the rationing offices serving them, of the intention of Military Government to continue existing rationing regulations in force, except as modified by Military Government order. Such modifications are: abrogation of Nazi laws which aim toward discrimination in the rationing system; general orders requiring the rationing of coal, POL, soap, clothing and other scarce consumer goods on a strict "need" basis only.

### Soap Rationing and Distribution:

An investigation is being conducted to determine the details of the past and present soap rationing and distribution system. Discussions with German officials, retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers concerned are expected to give a comprehensive picture of the system as a basis for future activities affecting this commodity.

Control of Items Allocated for Civilian Supply: Concurrence was given to a directive now being prepared by G-4 Division, this headquarters, which prohibits the allocation by military personnel or agencies of items of civilian supply essential to the minimum civilian economy, where such supply has already been allocated for civilian use by this headquarters, or where, in the judgment of Military District Commanders, such procurement would cause serious shortages in the area concerned.

### Interzonal Trade

With the resumption of production in certain industries, the problems of interzonal trade increase. It is policy to make interzonal trade as free as possible. However, there are at present certain unavoidable restrictions on civilian movement which make such transfers difficult. Other interzonal problems are: methods of payment and shipment; proper clearance with the Military District Commanders for permission to move the desired commodities in or out of the District concerned.

An interesting case in interzonal trade was discussed last week with the British authorities. The Third Army area, which is engaged in a large wood-cutting program is in urgent need of wood-cutting tools, which are available in the British Zone. Part of the program includes the cutting of pit props, which are being sent to the RUHR mines. Recognizing the urgency of the request, the British are submitting it to their Economic Planning Committee for action. It is probable that some part of Third Army's requirements will be met.

## 9. FOOD and AGRICULTURE

### Seed Requirements:

Local stocks of garden seeds on hand in the US Zone indicate a coverage of only about 5 per cent. Minimum essential requirements for the crop year 1945-46 for field crop and garden seed not produced in the US Zone, procurable from the British and Russian Zones and Poland, are as follows:

<u>Field crops - 9000 MT</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Beet root seed (stock beets)	3000
Sugar beets	1000
Pulses:	
Peas	2500
Beans	2500

<u>Garden seed (mixed) - 3000 MT</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Garden peas	600
Spinach	425
Dwarf beans	450
Climbing beans	250
Radishes	150
Carrots	125
Cress	75
Onions	75
Cabbage	50
Beets	50
Salad (lettuce and endives)	50
Other mixed seed (cucumber, parsley, looks, tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, etc.)	200
Onion bulbs	500

An allocation has been requested, and it is planned that a committee representing all German seed agencies in the US Zone will arrange with seed dealers from the other zones for purchase and transport.

#### Reestablishment of Farm Inspection Committees:

The main controls over agricultural production and marketing which affect the individual farmer had begun to disintegrate prior to occupation, chiefly because of disruption of communications. With the additional difficulties created by the necessity for finding suitable non-Nazi personnel to staff the food offices, few of these controls have so far been reinstituted. As a means of tightening the controls, Farm Inspection Committees are being reestablished in each Kreis. These committees will be appointed by the Kreis Agricultural official and will be composed of three members, one of whom will be the Orts Agricultural Director. The other two members may be selected from a Gemeinde in order to avoid the difficulty that might arise from the reluctance of farmers to check on the production and delivery of their neighbors. Establishing these committees and assisting them in carrying out their functions is considered essential in order that maximum use may be made of all production and production facilities, and that food supplies may be kept in controlled channels.

The functions of the Farm Inspection Committee will be to visit each farm in the Gemeinde in order to:

Check correctness of the Hofkarte, as to production, acreage and livestock numbers;

Review delivery quotas to assure that they are being met and that excessive amounts are not being retained;

Check distribution of farm labor;

Determine the farmer's observance of the ban on feeding bread grain to livestock, and of the requirement that all bread grains, above the legal retention for seed and family food, be delivered;

Check on farm machinery, equipment and supplies and the extent to which production may be facilitated by the greater cooperative use of available equipment.

It is expected that, with the Nazi features removed, these functions will aid in maintaining the close control over production and delivery that is necessary for the most effective use of available food resources.

Agricultural Schools: Agricultural schools are being opened as rapidly as suitable personnel can be located for staffing them. These schools are

expected to help meet the present lack of trained non-Nazi personnel for food and agricultural functions. In addition they will carry on such research as is approved by Military Government, and advise farmers in their areas on the techniques for the use of agricultural resources.

Increasing the Productivity of Available Land: The acute shortage of fertilizer in the US Zone points up the necessity for continuing recent experimentation with bacteria to improve the release of nitrogen in the soil. Extending the area of tilled land into marginal poorer land depends to a large extent on the further development of commercial inorganic nitrogen fertilizer. In some circumstances, the yields of wheat, rye and potatoes have been reported increased by 20-30 per cent through the influence of bacterial activity.

In the past, work of this nature was done by experimental stations under the supervision of regional food offices. Recently a group of six scientists from the University of HALLÉ, who had been working on this for twenty years, were re-located at the University of GIESSEN to continue their research. Another German scientist has asked permission and assistance to preserve his work already done in this line and to continue his research. Investigation is being made of the possibility that within this research field there may exist isolated breeding strains needed to supplement the bacteria used by US scientists in similar current experiments.

Shortages of Grain and Flour Sacks. Shortages of grain sacks continue to endanger the deliveries of grain and threaten a breakdown of the milling program. Unless some substitute material can be obtained for manufacture at the point of need, further difficulties may be encountered in assembling the sacks and dispatching them to the mills. A similar shortage exists in flour sacks.

## 10. MANPOWER

### Housing.

In BAVARIA investigation of possible sources of building materials continues. Examination of large quantities of building supplies located on boats at PASSAU indicated that they are not in the critical class. These supplies have been released by Military Government at PASSAU and may become available for use in other areas upon completion of the DANUBE River bridges now under construction.

The critical housing situation in HESSEN-NESSAU has been eased by re-deployment. At present most building materials are frozen and little repair of partially damaged dwellings has been effected. A recent survey gives the following estimate of the basic materials needed to repair 10,000 of the least damaged buildings in this area:

Lumber	3,111,950 sq. ft.
Roofing paper	1,968,600 sq. ft.
Roofing tiles	10,800,000 pieces
Bricks	20,000,000 pieces
Plaster, cement & lime	105,000 tons
Glass	393,700 sq. ft.

In many Kreise of RB WIESBADEN minimum essential shelter has been attained by utilizing salvage materials. In the city of WIESBADEN, where 13,952 dwellings had been destroyed (9.8 per cent of which are beyond repair), temporary repairs have been completed on 10 per cent of the repairable buildings and an additional 150 dwellings are presently under repair.

### Labor Relations:

In WESERMÜNDE (BREMEN Sub-District) a committee, consisting of one worker, one administrator and one employer, has been appointed for the purpose of handling petty grievances between fishermen and dockworkers.

Applications for information concerning Trade Unions in OFFENBACH (HESSEN) are numerous, but lack of application forms is holding up the complete processing.

Authorization has been given, in HESSEN-NASSAU, for German employees to select stewards. The organization of Trade Unions is increasing rapidly since the procedure for forming them was clarified. In KASSEL a meeting of the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Free German Trade Union Association) which included all trade and industries in the area, took place for the purpose of stating general aims and policies of the future organization.

Arbitration committees have been set up in each Labor Office for the settlement of disputes arising out of cancellation of employment contracts and dismissal of employees. In MAINTEIM the Labor Office has set up a panel of 18 persons to act as arbitrators in labor disputes, six each acting as representatives of the worker, employers, and city.

#### Labor Allocation.

The critical coal situation in the US Zone has led to an order from this headquarters to procure all necessary labor to enable BAVARIA to produce by 1 January 1946, a minimum of 70 per cent of the 1944 production output, or a total of 5,500 tons. Inducements offered the miners include additional food rations, clothes, and transportation to and from work. An attempt is being made through the Polish Liaison Officer to recruit Polish coal miners, now living in DP Center. It is estimated that as many as 500 miners may be obtained by this means.

Plans for schools to train German Labor Office personnel are assuming definite form. It is planned to open one school in MUNICH on 12 September and to open another in ERLANGEN on 17 September for Labor Office chiefs and their assistants.

The major labor problem in BREMEN is the finding of workmen in certain crafts, chiefly masons, carpenters and wool workers for BREMEN port projects. Skilled men are being removed from private firms to work for the Bremen Port Command.

Social Insurance. From a sum of RM 8 million advanced for Social Insurance throughout WUERTTEMBERG, arrangements have been made to have RM 2 million made available to the French Section of WUERTTEMBERG for partial payment of benefits in that area. A provisional arrangement for the partial payment of benefits to disabled veterans and survivors without other means of support has been authorized from funds supplied by the Land Welfare Department of BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG.

In BAVARIA the Employees Invalidity Pension System has not been able to collect contributions for the past few months because of lack of stamps to indicate payments made.

### 11. REQUIREMENTS and ALLOCATIONS.

#### POL Requirements and Issues.

The following quantities of POL to help meet the minimum essential German civilian requirements were authorized for issue from military stocks for September:

(Metric Tons)

	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Diesel Fuel</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>
Eastern Military District	1507	2400	315
Western Military District	1070	2099	245
Total	2577	4499	560

This allocation covers the entire deficit reported last week.

The following table on allocations and shipments of POL stocks indicates the extent to which Military stocks supplemented indigenous supplies during August. It also reveals the spread between requirements, allocations and actual shipments.

Requirements, Allocations and Shipments of Indigenous and  
Military POL Stocks for German Civilian use as of 31  
August, US Zone  
(metric tons)

	Gasoline	%	Diesel Oil	%	Tractor Fuel	%	Kerosene	%	Lube Oil	%
REQUIREMENTS	15,330	100	20,300	100	3,075	100	160	100	650	100
<u>ALLOCATIONS</u>										
Indigenous Stocks	4,300	28	5,075	25	1,055	35	--	--	1332	201
Military Stocks	1,900	12	1,000	5	750	24	--	--	100	15
Total Allocations	6,200	40	6,075	30	1,805	59	--	--	1432	216
Military Stocks (Revolving) Allocated for Bulk Deposit	5,000		6,000		---		(1) 1700		--	
Total Allocations	6,200	100	6,075	100	1,805	100	--	--	1432	100
<u>SHIPMENTS</u>										
Indigenous	2,834	46	3,852	64	320	18	-- (1)	--	1332	93
Military	1,900	30	1,000	16	--	--	750	--	100	7
Total Shipments	4,734	76	4,852	80	320	18	750	--	1432	100

Source: Req. & All. Sec. G-5; Industry Br. G-5

(1) Kerosene can be used as tractor fuel-hence 1700 ton revolving allocation.

US Army Tires and Tubes: G-4, USFET, authorized Theater Service Forces to release 1,000 Class B tires and tubes to the Western Military District. These tires and tubes will be sold through normal German commercial channels to civilian users.

Building Materials: The output of sawmills in BAVARIA and the stocks of all building supplies were released for civilian consumption, except for some items critical to the Army. Progress has been made in the program of repairing dwellings and food processing warehouses.

Solid Fuels: The allocation for civilian consumption of coal from the Bavarian mines was increased by 20 to 40 per cent.

Total coal production, movement and export from the BR/FR Zone for the five-week period, 1 July - 4 August follow:

	(Metric Tons)				
	July 1-7	July 8-14	July 15-21	July 22-28	July 29 - Aug 4
Total Production	654,926	670,659	759,169	814,634	877,606
Total Merchantable					
Solid Fuels	258,466	278,263	343,001	374,548	424,334
Total Movement	405,824	342,723	486,977	482,024	486,114
Total Exports		47,301	58,549	60,402	83,610

Source: CRAB

Coal Shipments to the US Zone. Coal shipments to the US Zone were reported as follows :

	<u>Last Week</u>	<u>Month of August</u>
From the SAAR (Figures not available)		106,387 NLT
From the RUHR	336,058 NLT	1,297,812 NLT

Shipments from the RUHR continue to improve, 5203 NLT more being reported last week than the week before, and 107,272 NLT more last week than the comparable week a month ago.

Pit Props and Fuel-wood. A representative from this headquarters who last week visited three areas in the RUHR reports the supply of pit props is now beginning to be adequate. British production is 1400 to 1500 MT daily and this will be increased to 2000 tons. Receipts were reported to him to be about 1000 tons daily from both sources.

The availability of vast quantities of cut seasoned timber in the Ardennes area remaining from military use for log shelter, dugouts, huts and other structures was referred to the Forestry Section, Industry Branch, G-5, as a possible source for pit props and firewood. In addition, a tremendous potential supply of firewood exists in standing timber that has been blighted by shell fire and therefore of no value for other purposes. The area is largely in the British Zone. Transportation constitutes an obstacle that will probably require military assistance.

## 12. SUPPLY CONTROL

### Unauthorized Shipments of Captured Material to Liberated Areas.

Liberated areas are receiving unexpected carloads of captured enemy equipment, unauthorized for release by US Army technical services. The danger is fourfold in that there may be lost: technical intelligence material; material of high dollar value; material of possible use to our forces; the use of already strained transportation facilities. In addition demands for restitution may materialize at a later date. Currently cars so received at Theater Service Forces installations without authoritative clearance are being returned to Germany.

Depot Space Shortage: Recently the movement of Military Government supplies was delayed pending the readjustment of the movements program to depot capacity in the Eastern Military District. Depots are under construction and the only backlogged area is now NUREMBERG. Local conditions change to such an extent that current unloading capacity figures have been requested by Theater Service Forces for each Military District so that this capacity will not be exceeded.

BERLIN. The following CI/MG food supplies have been shipped to BERLIN during this week:

<u>Item</u>	<u>NLT</u>	<u>From</u>
Fish	101	Bremen
Biscuits	35	7th Army
Meat & Vegetable Stew	21	7th Army
Fats	1.12	7th Army

Theater Service Forces is currently shipping flour at the rate of two trains daily; instructions have been issued to increase this to three trains daily.

AUSTRIA. USA has reported that CI/MG food requirements for US/FR Zones in Austria, including VIENNA, for the months of December-February have been submitted to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Washington. Total requirements estimated are:

December	17,169 metric tons
January	17,091
February	17,236

Theater Service Forces has been instructed to increase wheat shipments to Austria by 12,000 MLT per month for the September-October-November periods. This amount of wheat was planned to be brought up from Headquarters, Allied Forces, but has not become available.

#### Food for German Civilians in Custody.

At a conference with G-4 it was agreed as an interim policy that priorities of sources of supplies for Disarmed Enemy Forces and Civilian Detainees in US Army custody would be as follows:

For those organized in military labor units:

Captured enemy stocks  
 Deficits to be made up from indigenous sources.  
 Where sufficient food cannot be supplied from the above,  
 deficits may be supplied from Army QM stocks.

For those not working (or engaged in casual manual labor, except that the sources of the noon meal will be the same as for military labor units):

Captured enemy stocks.  
 Deficits to be made up from indigenous sources  
 Where the above are insufficient, deficits may be made up  
 from CI/MG imported wheat or from Army QM stocks. Only  
 upon specific approval will these sources be used.

Food for DPs and Others. The program for distributing CI/MG food supplies to liberated areas and for DPs in the US Zone for the balance of the year, is summarized below. Beginning 1 October issues will be limited to DPs in Germany, Austria and France.

#### Planned Issues of CI/MG Food Supplies (less wheat and flour) September - December 1945

Month	Holland	Luxem- bourg	Belgium	(NLT)		Eastern Mil. Dist.	Austria US/Fr. Zones & Vienna	Ber- lin (a)	Total
				TSEF DPS	Western Mil. Dist. DPS				
September	1565	712	135	107	1924	3496	8931	1283	18,15
October				156	1615	3498	14570	1015	20,85
November				151	1614	3498	11590	745	17,59
December				147	1606	3488	10594	745	16,58

(a) For German Civilians

#### 13. TRANSPORTATION

##### Road Transport.

Eastern Military District: Information from the field confirms earlier reports that a surplus of motor transport exists. Approximately 7,000 Wehrmacht vehicles are being allocated to civilian agencies. Army collecting points for inoperative vehicles are still only partially evacuated due to the fact that no civilian need for these vehicles exists. Freight forwarding depots have not

yet been established.

Western Military District: The BREMEN Sub-District is the only section of this area not thoroughly versed in the Transportation Directive. It was recommended that the Transport Officers of the Mil Gov detachment make more field trips to the lower echelons. According to a census just completed, there are 16,129 passenger cars, 13,730 trucks and 7,151 trailers currently operating under essential service licenses.

#### Maintenance and Parts.

Eastern Military District: At present time vehicle parts are being shipped to two warehouses for distribution through NBV (Long Distance Transport Agency). With the excess of vehicles in this district, it has not been necessary to establish major repair facilities, but with the evacuation of vehicles from the collecting points, this is being contemplated. The utilization of these facilities by the Army has retarded the proper establishment of the lower echelon shops.

#### Western Military District:

Locations and capacities of major repair facilities have been obtained by field representatives of this headquarters. These facilities have been established in all Regierungsbezirke with the exception of WIESBADEN.

The District requirements in vehicles for October total 3,610 passenger cars, 5,513 trucks and 7,292 trailers. The Land and Regierungsbezirke have been instructed to reallocate these vehicles within their respective areas in order to eliminate shortages. Tires, tubes and batteries are still in short supply.

#### 14. REPAIRS, DELIVERIES & RESTITUTIONS

Recovery of Books and Records. Twenty-eight car loads of books from the Berlin State Library have been recovered in the Eastern Mil Dist. It is necessary that an adequate building be requisitioned in BERLIN for storage before shipment is made.

#### 15. DISPLACED PERSONS

##### Summary of Current Situation

<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,491,000	4,963,000	6,454,000

##### Current Situation by Nationality

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>
French	2,000	1,504,000 (27 Aug.)
Dutch	3,000	266,000 (13 Aug.)
Belgian and Luxembourg	1,000	295,000 (26 Aug.)
Danish	-	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	-	6,000 (Est.)
Soviet	62,000+	2,020,000 (1 Sept.)
Estonian	18,000+	-
Latvian	57,000+	1,000 (29 Aug.)
Lithuanian	44,000+	-
Polish	846,000	75,000 (1 Sept.)
Czechoslovak	3,000+	110,000 (Est.)
Yugoslav	46,000+	180,000 (Est.)
Greek	5,000	5,000 (1 Sept.)
Italian	83,000	416,000 (24 Aug.)

+ The majority are nonrepatriable and probably will be classed as stateless.

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>
Hungarian	94,000	9,000 (1 Sept.)
Rumanian	11,000	4,000 (1 Sept.)
Bulgarian	1,000	-
Stateless	32,000	-
Germans	105,000	51,000
Others and Unclassified	<u>78,000</u>	<u>16,000 (29 Aug.)</u>
TOTAL	<u>1,491,000</u>	<u>4,963,000</u>

The Yugoslav repatriation estimate was made by the Yugoslav Military Mission at USFET.

Included in the French figure of 1,503,591 as of 27 August are 152,633 repatriated by air. In computing the French total, a 10 per cent allowance for self-repatriates was added to the 1,366,901 reported by USFET Mission (France).

The Belgian-Luxembourg repatriation figure includes 281,008 Belgians and an estimated 14,000 Luxembourgers. The 281,008 Belgians include 250,913 from Germany, 4,642 from the Soviet Union, 11,522 from France, 12,572 from the U.K., and 1,359 from Switzerland. Of the 254,950 repatriated from Germany and the Soviet Union, 8,984 were political prisoners, 63,553 were prisoners of war, and 183,018 were deportees. Of the total repatriated, 17,571 were repatriated by air.

The Dutch repatriation figure reported by USFET Mission (Netherlands) includes 2,278 political prisoners.

The 75,000 repatriated Poles are those transferred from the US Zone to the Russians for repatriation, or to France and Belgium for labor service.

The Italian repatriation figure reported by Allied Control Commission (Italy) includes Italians repatriated from all areas other than the Balkan States.

British Zone authorities report 176,895 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 30 August. American Zone authorities report the reception of 286,251 persons, including 231,305 Western Europeans, 45,643 Italians, 1,898 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 88 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 145 Rumanians, 3 Greeks, 71 Hungarians, and 215 others from the Soviet Zone as of 1 September.

Displaced Persons on Hand in BR/FR/US Zones in Germany and in 3 US Army Sector in Czechoslovakia.

<u>Military Unit and Zone</u>	<u>Date of Report</u>	<u>In Camps</u>	<u>Others Estimated</u>	<u>Total</u>
Western District (7 US Army)	30 Aug	174,433	-	174,433
Eastern District (3 US Army)	1 Sept	386,614	-	386,614
Czechoslovakia (3 US Army)	31 Aug.	111,602	-	111,602
Total US Zone		<u>672,649</u>	-	<u>672,649</u>
<u>Total French Zone</u>	18 Aug.	<u>110,250</u>	-	<u>110,250</u>
1 Corps		162,149	-	162,149
8 Corps		149,948	-	149,948
30 Corps		348,578	-	348,578
Total British Zone	29 Aug.	<u>660,675</u>	<u>47,980</u>	<u>708,655</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>1,443,574</u>	<u>47,980</u>	<u>1,491,554</u>

RMPs are included in the British Zone figures, but not in the American Zone figures. As of 27 August 1945, the following RMPs were reported in PWX

camps in the US Zone: Eastern District, 12,035 Poles, 1,269 Yugoslavs and 183 Bulgarians; Western District, 6,288 Poles and 1,324 Yugoslavs.

UNRRA. As of 29 August, 354 UNRRA and 32 voluntary agency teams numbering approximately 3,950 persons (including 1,026 UNRRA filler personnel) had been deployed. 785 people were at Granville as of 21 August, and a combined total of 5,800 persons had been recruited.

Allied Liaison Officers. The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 15 August was 718 - 187 French, 90 Belgian, 64 Dutch, 27 Czechoslovak, 119 Polish, 4 Norwegian, 3 Luxembourg, 6 Greek, 3 Danish, 47 Yugoslav, 135 Russian and 33 Italian.

Total Movement out of Each Zone. As of 1 September, approximately 1,468,000 (30 per cent) displaced persons had been moved out of the British Zone, 2,415,000 (49 per cent) had been moved out of the US Zone, and 280,000 (6 per cent) had been moved out of the French Zone. The remaining 800,000 (15 per cent) were self-repatriates (persons reported as repatriated by their governments over and above those known to have been returned by the military authorities) and persons repatriated from areas outside the US/BR/FR Zones of Germany.

*for* *C. L. Adcock*  
*Col. G.S.C.*  
C. L. ADCOCK  
Brigadier General GSC  
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

DISTRIBUTION 'B'

## Summary of Nutritional State of the Civilian Population in the US Zone (including Berlin).

The following summary of the nutritional state of the civilian population in the US Zone as of 1 September is based on surveys of all the major cities within approximately the preceding ten weeks. The cities included are WURZBURG, MÜNCHEN, REGENSEURG, LANDSHUT, MÜNICH, FAIBERG and AUGSBURG in the Eastern Military District; and KASSEL, STUTTGART, FRANKFURT, GÜSEN, HEIDELBERG and WIESBADEN in the Western Military District. Included also is a partial survey of BERLIN and a preliminary survey in BREMEN. In addition to studies of the general population special surveys have been made of special groups such as miners and railroad workers.

### General Summary

The general state of nutrition of the population as a whole is fair. The average food consumption is estimated to be approximately 1600 calories. However, there is considerable variation between the different areas for the various categories. Intakes as low as 800 calories daily for normal consumers have been recorded in some areas (MÜNICH) and some heavy workers have received as little as 1045 calories (LINZ). Intakes of other nutrients have generally been adequate except for protein which is often relatively inadequate because of insufficient calories. Calcium and vitamin C are deficient in some areas, notably in BERLIN.

Physical examinations show a high incidence of caloric deficiency. Average body weights are below normal standards though less so in the younger age groups. Average body weights for children up to five follow the normal closely (except in BERLIN). The greatest deviation was found in STUTTGART where the deficiency varied from one to three pounds below for girls and one to four pounds below for boys. In the age group five to twelve average weights are consistently below normal standards, varying from three pounds below in girls in FRANKFURT to fourteen pounds below for boys in STUTTGART. Ages twelve to nineteen show consistent deviation below normal, averaging six pounds below. Among adults the deficiency increases directly with age and is present in all localities. Weighted averages show the following deviations from normal:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
20 - 29 years	- 5 lbs.	- 2 lbs.
30 - 39 years	- 7 lbs.	- 6 lbs.
40 - 49 years	-12 lbs.	-14 lbs.
50 - 59 years	-16 lbs.	-18 lbs.
60 years	-19 lbs.	-22 lbs.

Protein deficiency is present in 0.7 percent except in the BERLIN area where it is greater, (see below) and among some railroad workers in FRANKFURT where it was found in 13 percent. Vitamin A deficiency was present in 9.2 percent, riboflavin deficiency in as much as 9.0 percent and niacin deficiency in 1.4 percent. Vitamin C deficiency was present in 1.8 percent, thiamin deficiency is strikingly absent. Active rickets is present in about 16 percent of young children. Interestingly, goiter has been found in from 20 to 75 percent of adults, the latter in AUGSBURG.

Laboratory studies confirm the findings on physical examination showing about the same amount of anemia and hypoproteinemia shown by other evidence of protein deficiency.

### US Zone, BERLIN

On an incomplete survey, caloric intakes range from 854 in Group V (least favored) to 2013 in Group I in NEUKÖLLN, and from 870 to 1323 for essentially the

same categories in the KREUZBERG district. Children 3-5 got 1092 and 851 in the same areas; children 6-15, 1223 and 1015. Relative protein deficiency is very common. Calcium and Vitamin C intakes are very low in the KREUZBERG area as are riboflavin, niacin and Vitamin A in many groups. Calcium intake is low in NEUKÖLLN.

Caloric deficiency is seen in body weights which show all averages below normal standards, reaching to 20 percent below in KREUZBERG. Nearly half of the children below 5 seen in KREUZBERG were emaciated. Nutritional edema (protein and caloric deficiency) was found in 0.6% of females in NEUKÖLLN (none in males) and in 7 percent of males and 4.3 percent of female adults in KREUZBERG. Vitamin A deficiency was found in from 2 to 14 percent of girls and adult females, riboflavin 4-7 percent of all subjects, Vitamin C deficiency in 4-11 percent, niacin deficiency in 2-13 percent. Rickets was present in 17 percent of young children in NEUKÖLLN and 38 percent in KREUZBERG. Laboratory studies show 20.5 percent of men, 22 percent of women, 11 percent of boys and 5.1 percent of girls with significant anemia and, even more serious, 13.5 percent men, 16.5 percent women, 22.2 percent of boys and 5.5 percent of girls with hypoproteinemia in KREUZBERG. (Somewhat smaller percentages were found in NEUKÖLLN).

#### BREMEN Sub-District

A partial and pilot survey revealed apparently adequate intakes of food. Rationed food amounting to 1177 calories for children up to five years of age; 1591 for children 6-18, 1341 for normal consumers; 1764 for heavy and 2224 for very heavy workers, with supplies available to meet rations and unrationed foods in sufficient supply to permit storage for winter. Ration scales in effect were the same as those for the proximal British Zone.

Caution is urged in respect to the vitamin and mineral deficiencies which occur in a variable degree in all countries and which are sufficient under present circumstances only as they involve excessive numbers of the population and occur in a severe form. Present rates are believed not excessive, except in BERLIN.

COLLECTIBLE DISEASE REPORT  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
For Week Ending 8 June 1945

Appendix "B"

Land, or Regierungs- bezirke	Popula- tion	Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Non-specific Mononucleosis	Polio- myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps	
Kassel	1,159,153	-	19	62	3	-	1	42	9	9	2	1	-	-	-	36	1	1	1	1	10	1	
Wiesbaden(1)	290,436	2	5	16	3	-	-	41	19	2	1	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hessen	910,471	-	14	41	21	-	-	3	4	1	1	5	-	-	-	135	1	1	1	16	9	2	
Wurtemberg	1,906,000	1	43	47	*	2	1	2	1	11	5	2	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	
Baden	1,420,750				Incomplete Report																		
Baden Incl.	556,096																						
Schwaben	949,043	6	13	23	20	2	1	*	*	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	*	2	*	
Oberbayern	1,932,163	4	4	10	-	-	-	4	1	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	*	*	*	
Niederoberrhein	1,605,274	55	14	21	-	1	-	25	4	7	30	1	-	-	-	56	-	1	6	*	*	*	
Ober Mittelfranken	1,696,220	25	37	31	-	-	2	21	18	11	1	10	-	-	-	88	-	1	1	*	*	*	
Unterfranken	910,950	-	20	61	-	2	-	72	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	1	1	*	*	*	
Berlin (An Sept)	500,000																						
TOTAL	14,342,588	93	174	362	52	7	4	210	56	50	48	39	1	-	-	346	-	-	8	16	21	3	

\* No data submitted.

(1) Wiesbaden did not start reporting until the second week in June. Figures and population are for the City of Frankfurt only.

(2) Started reporting in July.



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
For Week Ending 22 June 1945

APPENDIX "B"

Land. cr Regierungs- bezirke	Population	Typhoid Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lungs & Larynx	Tbc. other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	meningococcus	Polio-myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps		
Kassel	1,159,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	13	10	4	3	1	-	23	10	6	3	5	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	23	47	2	10	-	-	60	20	12	5	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	
Hessen	910,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	16	6	12	16	-	-	55	3	8	1	-	7	-	-	1	148	-	-	1	35	9	-	-	
Wurttemberg	1,908,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	22	27	-	3	1	-	6	*	17	6	1	-	-	-	*	*	-	1	-	*	2	*	-	
Baden	1,420,750														Incomplete Report																	
Bremen Encl. (1)	558096																															
Schwaben	949,043	4	-	-	-	-	-	31	14	27	1	*	-	1	-	-	-	3	21	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	5	*	*	*	*	
Oberbayern	1,932,163	139	-	-	-	-	-	26	18	67	1	*	-	-	11	4	9	7	134	6	-	-	*	59	-	-	2	*	*	*	*	
Nieder- oberrhein	1,605,274	4	-	-	-	-	-	21	20	101	-	*	1	1	23	5	19	1	10	-	-	-	*	120	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	
Ober Mittelfranken	1,898,220	6	-	-	-	-	-	54	27	21	-	*	1	7	27	25	9	1	11	-	-	-	*	84	-	-	-	*	*	*	*	
Mainfranken	910,980	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	17	33	1	*	-	-	20	1	6	1	18	-	-	-	*	26	-	-	1	45	2	*	*	
Berlin (Am Sect) (1)	800000																															
TOTAL	15,233,752	154	-	-	-	-	-	406	170	339	21	59	4	8	225	68	89	46	182	13	-	-	4	443	-	-	1	13	81	13	-	-

\* No data submitted

(1) Started reporting in July

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
For Week Ending 29 June 1945

Appendix "B"

Land, or Regierungs- bezirke	Popula- tion	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Fever	Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. Other	Whooping Cough	Mononucleosis	Poliomyelitis	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious Dact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps		
Kassel	1,159,153	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	20	11	1	3	1	1	49	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	67	19	30	5	11	1	1	48	13	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Hessen	910,471	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	56	23	3	9	9	1	1	40	8	8	13	2	8	9	118	1	1	1	1	1	16	32	1	
Württemberg	1,908,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	27	26	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Baden	1,420,750													Not Complete																		
Bremen Encl.(1)	588,096													No Report																		
Schwaben	949,043	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	15	8	3	*	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	
Oberbayern	1,932,163	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	20	107	1	*	1	1	11	5	6	1	91	1	1	*	38	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	
Niederrhein	1,605,274	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	*	1	1	*	1	1	1	6	1	1	*	38	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	
Ober Mittelfranken	1,898,220	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	46	44	16	1	*	1	1	34	3	8	1	18	1	1	*	118	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	
Mainfranken	910,980	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	11	11	1	*	1	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	*	10	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	
Berlin (Am Sect)(1)	300,000													No Report																		
TOTAL	15,233,752	51	1	1	3	1	1	1	354	179	212	21	23	1	1	205	35	34	24	126	10	1	9	322	1	1	1	1	1	15	33	1

\* No data submitted.  
(1) Started reporting in July.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
For Week Ending 6 July 1945

Appendix "C"

Land. or Regierungs- bezirke	Popula- tion	Typhus Fever	Relapsing Fever	Shallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	TBC other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis Meningococcus	Polio- myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious Dact. Food	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
Kassel	1,159,153	1	1	1	1	1	1	79	17	9	4	2	1	22	8	17	5	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wiesbaden	1,151,602	1	1	1	1	1	1	53	12	43	1	4	1	104	30	7	1	14	1	1	10	1	*	1	1	2	1	1	1
Hessen	910,471	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	27	11	1	17	1	9	1	7	5	12	1	1	3	79	1	1	1	1	20	10	1
Wurttemberg	1,908,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	63	27	19	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	1
Baden (1) (2)	1,420,750																												
Baden Encl.	558,096																												
Oberbayern	1,932,163	2	1	1	1	1	1	33	16	61	1	*	1	2	6	2	5	2	45	1	1	*	16	1	1	1	*	*	*
Niederrhein Ober	1,605,274	12	1	1	1	1	1	37	23	117	1	*	1	3	76	10	27	3	20	1	1	*	690	1	1	12	*	*	*
Mittelfranken	1,898,220	5	1	1	1	1	1	17	5	18	1	*	1	13	7	4	1	1	1	1	*	114	1	1	1	1	*	*	*
Mainfranken	910,980	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	5	11	1	*	1	*	*	5	2	8	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*
Schwaben Sect)	949,047	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	8	21	2	6	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	*
Berlin (Am)	800,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	33	70	1	1	2	112	15	5	2	426	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	15,133,752	20	1	1	1	1	1	449	173	380	9	29	3	7	349	76	79	24	528	1	1	14	903	1	1	16	21	10	2

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
For Week Ending 13 July 1945

APPENDIX "C"

Land. or Regierungs- bezirke	Popula- tion	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. Other.	Whooping Cough	Hemorrhagic Typhus	Polio- myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid Fever	Dysentery Infectious	Bact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Rumps					
Kassel	1,159,153	4	1	1	1	1	1	55	20	9	1	1	1	1	41	18	2	5	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	13	15	1	1	1	1	57	32	10	1	15	2	1	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	20	1				
Hessen	910,471	1	1	1	1	1	1	73	23	21	1	20	1	1	131	44	11	2	15	1	1	1	126	1	1	1	1	41	1	1				
Wurtemberg	1,908,000	4	1	1	1	1	1	62	37	25	5	9	1	3	31	7	9	3	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	2	1	*	1	1				
Baden	1,420,750														Incomplete Reports																			
(1) (2)																																		
Bremen Enclave	558,096	1	1	1	1	1	1	88	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Oberbayern	1,932,163	23	1	1	1	1	1	53	28	40	1	*	1	1	35	3	13	1	56	20	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*				
Niederrheinprovinz	1,605,274	11	1	1	1	1	1	31	18	64	1	*	1	1	68	49	5	1	13	1	1	*	758	1	1	16	*	*	*	*				
Ober und Mittelfranken	1,898,220	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	*				
Mainfranken	910,980	3	1	1	1	1	1	38	20	43	1	*	1	1	*	*	9	2	7	1	1	*	47	1	1	1	*	*	*	*				
Schwaben	949,043	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	15	12	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	*				
Berlin (Am Sect)	800,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	54	18	97	1	1	1	2	129	10	8	1	258	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
TOTAL	15,133,752	47	1	1	1	1	1	519	201	328	8	30	5	7	524	164	81	15	371	22	1	1	1	945	1	1	20	43	20	1				

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT  
UNITED STATES ZONE OF GERMANY  
For Week Ending 20 July 1945

Appendix "C"

Land. or Regierungs- bezirke	Pop- ulation	Typhus Fever	Louse Borne Relapsing Fever	Smallpox	Cholera	Plague	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Tbc. Lung & Larynx	Tbc. other	Whooping Cough	Meningitis	Polio- myelitis	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Typhoid Fever	Paratyphoid	Dysentery	Infectious Pact. Food Poisoning	Undulant Fever	Infectious Jaundice	Scabies	Rabies	Encephalitis Epidemic	Malaria	Influenza	Measles	Mumps
Kassel	1,159,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	18	21	2	5	-	-	75	15	9	2	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	2	2	-
Wiesbaden	1,181,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	19	35	3	2	-	4	79	35	23	3	10	-	-	-	46	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hessen	910,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	26	20	1	17	1	1	9	1	10	-	10	-	-	-	128	-	-	2	25	7	-
Wurttemberg	1,908,000	2	-	-	-	-	-	87	23	19	6	7	3	1	37	4	7	7	-	3	-	-	*	-	-	2	*	5	-
Baden	1,420,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	14	11	2	4	-	1	17	2	40	-	14	-	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-
Bremen Encl. (1) (2)	558,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	4	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oberbayern	1,932,163	8	-	-	-	-	-	78	18	83	-	*	-	1	26	15	40	4	98	-	-	*	43	-	-	1	*	*	*
Niederoberpfalz	1,605,274	6	-	-	-	-	-	127	63	58	-	*	-	1	154	42	50	14	158	-	-	*	241	-	-	7	*	*	*
Ober and Mittelfranken	1,893,220	4	-	-	-	-	-	82	43	35	2	93	1	2	99	31	31	2	25	-	-	2	162	-	-	7	11	*	*
Mainfranken	910,980	1	-	-	-	-	-	33	20	11	-	*	-	-	*	*	13	1	24	-	-	*	19	-	-	-	*	*	*
Schwaben	949,043	1	-	-	-	-	-	59	31	39	-	*	2	5	4	4	3	3	1	-	-	*	*	-	-	1	*	*	*
Berlin (Am Sect)	800,000	1	-	-	-	-	-	62	27	75	-	-	-	3	89	7	23	2	226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15,133,752	23	-	-	-	-	-	802	311	421	18	128	7	16	590	156	256	38	573	3	-	2	663	-	-	23	38	14	-